JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NAMED OF

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

SROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Duchess of Malri-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Tight ROFE PRATT-

BOWERY THEATER, Bowery-THE THREE PAST MEE-

BURTON'S THEATER. Broadway, opposite Bond streets APONEATE -SARAN'S YOUNG MAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-THE GAMESTER-LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway-THE GENEN

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway—Aftern Jose of Aug. Evening:—The Baids of an Evening.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS, 561 and 868 Broadway-

MECHANICS HALL, 472 Broadway—BRYANT'S MINSTREE.

SOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway - LEGIURE BY LOLA MONTE. BROOKLYN ATHEN.EUM, Brooklyn-THALSERG'S MATI-

New York, Monday, April 5, 1858.

## MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald-California Edition McGowan, will leave this port this afternoon, at two

ill close at one o'clock this afternoon.

The New York Wester Henand—California edition— paisining the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cent agents will please send in their orders an early as pos

### MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald-Edition for Europ The Cunard mail steamship Niagara, Capt. Wickma will leave Boston on Wednesday at noon, for Liverpool, on, at a quarter past one o'clock, to go by railros and at a quarter to four o'clock, to go by steamboat.

The European edition of the HERALD, printed in French and English, will be published at ten o'clock in morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six cents.

The contents of the European edition of the Herald will combine the news received by mail and telegraph as

the office during the previous week, and up to the hour o'

The News. We have two weeks later news from the army of Utah. Our correspondents at Fort Leavenworth and Leavenworth City, writing on the 29th ult., say that advices from the army the 16th of February had reached there. The health of the officers and men was excellent, and they were unremittingly engaged in prepara tions for a forward march, which it was expected would take place about the 20th of May. It was supposed that Captain Marcy, with his mules and escort from New Mexico, and Russell and Major, with an ox train of 115 wagons, would soon reach Fort Bridger. The grass on the plains was as far advanced as in May of last season. Several hun dred recruits had arrived at Fort Leavenworth, and preparations for the early starting of reinforcements ontinued unabated. Some had already gone on-Colonel Hoffman's command of four companies and two hundred mule trains having been met two hundred miles west of Fort Leavenworth. The only apprehensions of Colonei Johnston relate to his sup plies, which will not last longer than the first of May. An attempt was being made at Fort Laramie, where there is a supply for four months for three d men, to send on a train to Fort Scott a early as possible. Colonel Johnston does not propose to enter Salt Lake City via Echo Canon but will make a detour to the north. The opinion is entertained that the Mormons will adopt a querille mode of warfare, and that it will take a couple of years to subdue them. One great difficulty relating to the occupation of Salt Lake City by our troops lies in the fact that all army supplies must come

The new Free State Constitutional Convention met at Leavenworth City on the 25th ult. But little busi ness beyond the appointment of committees had been transacted. A proposition to appoint three committees to get up a constitution, schedule, &c., was voted down. The Convention was presided over by Jim Lane, who resigned after the first day and M. F. Conway was elected as his successor.

The steamship Indian, with Liverpool dates to the 24th ult., had not arrived at Portland up to a late hour last evening. She is expected to bring late

The steamship Cahawba arrived at this port las evening from Havana and New Orleans, bringing dates from Havana to the 30th ult. The United States steamship Fulton left Havana on the evening of the 20th ult. Business still continued dull, but the price of sugar was maintained. Freights to the United States more active.

Under our marine correspondence will be found as account of the loss of the ship Admiral Zutman which was wrecked on the Plorida coast, about 25 miles from Havana. For the space of nine days the crew walked up and down the beach in the hope o attracting the attention of some passing vessel, and were at length relieved by the steamship Daniel Webster, which took them all on board. scribe their sufferings as having been They were frequently attacked by be-

and wolves. Twelve of the former they in killing, and also three of the latter. Five other wrecks were found on the beach, some of which were of recent date. The bodies of nineeteen men, and a grave, with a slab at its head bearing the name of Capt. Adams, were also discovered forty miles below Stryker's inlet.

A New Granada correspondent, dating at Aspinwall on 18th of March, states that the late division of the country into eight federal States, each having a Governor and separate constitution, was likely to work satisfactorily. General Herran, New Grana dian Minister in Washington, had been elected Governor of the States of Antioquia and Cundina marca. Mr. Buchanan's message had produced a good effect in the popular feeling towards the United

The bark Reindeer, of Philadelphia, from Rio Janeiro February 14, which arrived at this port yes terday, lost four of her crew by yellow fever. The day after leaving Rio both mates and seven of her seamen were taken down with that direful scourge, Captain Simmons was also attacked, and for several days was unable to go on deck. The bark was obliged to put into Pernambuco for assistance, where, through the United States Consul, eight seamen, who had formed part of the crew of the lost chip Titan, were procured.

Republican delegates from the different nationali ties resident in this city held a very large meeting last evening in order to express a sympathy with the fate of Orsini and Pierri, lately executed Paris. Speeches full of European revolutionary principles were made. Nauclain was heartly d nounced, and a general committee was nounnated in order to arrange a great open moeting to be held at

Active measures are in progress by Coroner Hills and the management of the Hudson River, New York Central and Great Western Rall, ads, to solve the mystery of the mutilated remains of the female discovered in a whiskey barrel at the freight depot of the Hudson River Railroad on Friday last. A post mortem examination was made pesterday by Dr. Beach, for details of which see elsewhere.

The funeral of young Samuels took place yester day at Brooklyn, and was attended by a large concourse. The inquest will be continued to-day.

The bodies of Moses S. Ross and his son Lewis Ross were discovered dead under a wagon yesterday morning at the foot of an embankment in It appears that the day preceding they weat to Flushing for the purpose of disposing o ome silver cutlery, and that, in returning they mistook the road and tumbled over the em bankment, and that the wagon in which they drove falling on and pressing them, caused their death An inquest was held on the bodies, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

John McCarthy, a folder and mailer of newspaper at the Tribune office, who was shot in the side at a dance house, No. 19 North William street, on Saturday evening, is in a fair way of recovery, the wound not being of so serious a nature as at first apprehended. Russians, who fired the pistol, has been apprehended and is now in custody.

Elsewhere will be found the cross-examination of Comptroller Flagg before the Recorder, in relation to the alleged \$10,000 fraud on the city treasury. A number of questions propounded by the counse for the defendant for the purpose of showing that the object of the prosecution was to procure the assistance of the Mayor in removing Mr. Deviin from the Street Commissionship, were ruled out The case will come up again on Wednesday.

George Gurney, a passenger on board of the ship Australia, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday, committed suicide while on the passage by cutting his throat with a razor. Gurney was a native of Struve, near Canterbury, Kent, England.

The market for cotton continued to be buoyed up by the advices from the South, and the sales on Saturday thed about 2,000 bales, based upon middling uplands the local and Eastern trade, with sales to some extent for export, while prices were without change of importance firm, while other and lower grades were irregular. Kentucky white sold at \$1 45; choice Southern do. at \$1 50, and common to fair do. at \$1 35. Corn was firmer. with sales of white and yellow at 68c. a 70c , and choice yellow at 71%c.; one lot was reported sold as high as at \$16 90 a \$17, and prime at \$13 75 a \$13 80. Lard wa firm, with sales of 600 a 800 bbis, and tos., at 10c. 1,000 hhds., Cuba and New Orleans, chiefly within the range of 6c. and 7 4c. Coffee was quiet, and sales limited about 250 bags Rio and 70 do. Laguayra triage at prices given in another place. Freight engagements were moderate, and rates without change of importance. Cotton freights were heavy, while about 3,000 bbls. flour were taken for Liverpool at 1s. 6d.

## Kansas in the House-Trouble Among th

The Crittenden bill, with the decisive rejection of the Senate, is again before the House, and, perhaps, to-day or to-morrow it will be called up for the reconsideration of that body. The central junta of the Ohio republican party at Columbus, it appears, had put in a strong protest against the swallowing of the "Lecompton abomination," even with Mr. Crittenden's "condition precedent;" but as the whole Ohio abolition delegation, and the whole black republican phalanx of the North, every man of them, from grandfather Giddings down, have gulped the prescription, niggers and all, we suppose there is no help for them now. They go before their abolition constituents with the record against them of having voted for a regular slave State constitution for "free Kansas," and they must make the most of it that the extreme hardship of the case will allow.

This half way surrender to the policy of the administration neutralizes, at all events, all the late ferocious denunciations by our black republican organs and orators of this Lecompon constitution. In stooping to accept it as the basis for the admission of Kansas, they have not only stultified themselves, but have shown that they do not themselves believe one half their horrible accusations levelled against the Lecompton programme; or else, that superior to all rights and all wrongs and all considers tions of consistency, is the great object of widening the breach between the administration and the Douglas renegades of the North.

In this connection we perceive that Col. Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, steps forward from the lines of the allies, with his flag of truce, and modestly inquires, "Shall it be peace or war " If the Senate, upon "the sober second thought," shall conclude to accept the Crittenden bill, there will be peace; but, continues the high and mighty Forney, "if this strife is to be maintained in favor of the minority principle, and the noble action of the House in support of the majority rule is to be repudiated in favor of the minority principle, we are prepared for the struggle. We should have preferred peace, because that would have united the democracy and would have closed the contest; but if & is to be war, we are ready for that too, and for all the consequences."

From this it would appear that already a sort of English, French and Sardinian alliance against another Emperor Nicholas had been tacitly agreed upon between the black republicans, the Douglas renegades, and the little rum; of the Southern Know Nothing faction. Very well. The administration cannot recede. The bulk of the party cannot, with any show of parent, be called upon to capitulate to the are Douglas democrats of the Senate and the (wenty-three Douglas deserters of the House. The bulk of the party will adhere, with the Senate and the administration, to the Lecompton bill, without "the condition precedent." Should the House rebels recede, there will be a pacification and a door opened for repentance and absolution; but if they have resolved to remain intractable, they may as well proceed to make their terms with Mr. Seward and Company at once, as to wait for "something to turn up. The leaders of these Douglas rebels must be guillotined, and their followers, even if hereafter permitted to re-enter the democratic camp. must be content to start again and remain at the foot of the ladder; at least, until their good behavior shall entitle them to some measure of confidence.

We undertake to say that the final action of the administration party in both houses of Congress upon this Crittenden substitute will be antamount to this; and if this be war, why, then, the Chevalier Forney and his corporal's guard in Pennsylvania would do well to buckle on their armor at once, and take the field. Assuming that between the Senate bill and the House bifl the admission of Kansas at this session will fall through, we still adhere to the conclusion that all the hopes of the Kansas shrickers of a revival of this exhausted agitation will be dished. The decree of John Calboun awarding the organic State Legislature to the free State party thes the destiny of Kansas, even under the Lecompton bill in its sim plest form, beyond a peraciventure. Congress can do nothing to prevent Kansas becoming a free State directly. from and after the act of her admission. But while the administration has nothing to fear from a final defeat upon

in a base capitulation to a handful of deserters.

If the House cannot be brought to recede, therefore, let Kansas fall through. She can take care of berself till the next session, and in the interval the administration can bring forward other issues and measures of more practical importance, which will very soon supersede and extinguish the miserable remnant of this Kanssa imbroglio. CRIME IN NEW YORK AND ITS VICINITY .- PO-

fice connivance and misplaced executive clemency are bearing their fruits. Murder, highway robbery and burglary are increasing with euch frightful rapidity that it is impossible to avoid arriving at the conclusion that it is to the impunity which attaches to the commission of crime in our city that we owe this unparalleled state of things. In addition to the murder of young Samuels, we have had to record within the last day or two the shooting of the boy McCarty, the probable robbery and murder of a hardware dealer and his son in Williamsburg, the finding at Gowanus of the body of Maguire, the man who was rightly suspected to have been murdered and made away with about two months since, the death of Foye, who was robbed and beaten a week or two ago at Gowanus, and the discovery of the mutilated body of another man on Rockaway beach, who was no doubt killed here, thrown into the bay and subsequently cast ashore on Long Island. This is a catalogue of horrors to which we believe but few communities, civilized or otherwise, can furnish a precedent. It proves unmistakably that not only is the administration of justice lax amongst us, but that crime must be extensively connived at by those who are paid for its suppression. It will be observed that all these atrocities have been committed within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Police, a body notoriously composed of political partisans, and which was forced upon us by the black republicans, in opposition to the remonstrances of the great body of our citizens. The policy which triumphed in that unfortunate measure is receiving its consistent developement in the action of the Governor. The few criminals who fall into the meshes of the law through their want of political influence, contrive somehow or other to escape the punishment of their misdeeds, through the tender-heartedness of the Executive. We do not of course seek to interfere with the delicate and conscientious scruples of the Executive in regard to the punishment of criminals. We can only deplore them as one of the main causes why murder is rampant amongst us, and why neither life nor property enjoys the se-curity to which it is entitled under the expensive system of police which the Governor and his party have saddled upon us. But what is the use of reiterating truisms which receive such a terrible daily exemplification? Failing the interference of the Legislature, it is evident that the citizens of New York will speedily be compelled, like those of San Francisco, to have ourse to remedies which nothing but the most desperate condition of things can justify.

OUTRAGES ON AMERICAN VESSELS BY BRITISH CRUISERS.-We published yesterday an account of the overhauling of an American schoonerthe N. B. Borden—near Matanzas, by the British steam sloop-of-war Styx, under the suspicion that she was a slaver. After firing a blank cartridge at her and bringing her to, the captain of the Styx allowed her to pursue her course, without making any apology for his conduct In the same paper we gave a letter from Capt. McEwen, the master of the bark Clara Winsor. explaining the circumstances under which that vessel was fired into by the English gunboat Forward, near Port au Prince. Capt. McKwen states that he had not his colors set at the time. impression that he was endeavoring to make his escape. As soon as he showed his colors, the commander of the Forward sent an officer on board and apologized, stating that he had strict orders from the Admiral not to interfere with any vessel bearing the American flag. This being the case, it is clear that the commander of the Styx not only exceeded his general instructions, but was guilty of an act of marked discourtesy to our flag, in the manner in which he treated the captain of the Borden. We trust that the fact will not escape the notice of the British naval authorities, and that their subordinate will receive the punishment due to his

contempt of his instructions. THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.-The Connecticut election for Governor, State officers and members of the Legislature, comes off to-day. For Governor, William A. Buckingham is the republican, and Gen. Pratt the democratic candidate. The former party are working away with all their might and main upon Kansas and the Lecompton constitution, while the democracy appear to be confining their efforts to a retrenchment of State expenses. We presume that, considering the anti-slavery proclivities of Connecticut, the late example of New Hampshire, and the late delusive shadow of an anti-administration triumph in Congress, that the democracy will be defeated. Indeed, notwithstanding the apprehensions of Greeley, in case of a rainy day, we should be surprised, rain or shine, were the anti-slavery folk of Connecticut to permit the election, Kansas fashion, to go by default, with all this hue and cry of the "Lecompton perfidy" still ringing in their ears. But let Kansas be disposed of, upon any bill, or let her be left to settle her own affairs till the next session, and the political tide will soon turn, North and South, into other and deeper channels. An opposition victory at this time in Connecticut would astonish nobody, but a democratic success would indeed be a revolution. Hence, we suppose, the fears of Greeley; but he has been defeated so often in his calculations that of late he is very easily frightened.

THE MORMON SPRING CAMPAIGN-PROVIDENCE IN ARMS AGAINST THE SAINTS .- We have received by way of Fort Leavenworth a fortnight's later advices from Camp Scott, reaching to the 16th of February. These accounts state that the snow is fast disappearing and the grass springing up under the influence of a mild spring and genial sun. The troops are, it appears, in the highest spirits, and General Johnston is determined to make a forward movement into Salt Lake valley as soon as the supplies of animals and provisions from New Mexico, under the command of Capt. Marcy, and from Fort Laramie, under Col. Hoffman, reach him. It is remarkable that the season should have contributed in so unusual a manner to forward the objects of the expedition. It would seem as if the Almighty had specially interfered to chastise the presumption and arrogance of those who practice so many crimes and abominations

the Lecompton bill, it has everything to lose | The Movement in Payor of a General Bank

We stated the other day that the num ber of subscribers to the petitions before Congress in favor of a general Bankrupt law, were about one hundred thousand. We have since learned that that statement is under, rather than over, the estimate. At the rate at which these petitions are pouring in, it is probable that before the end of the present session the number of the subscribers will be doubled Should legislation on the subject be postponed till next year, they will certainly receive such an addition as will compel, from their numerical importance, the passage of the law.

As the question already stands, it is evident that the feeling of the country is strongly in favor of this measure. This will be seen by a reference to the commercial statistics which we published the other day. During the last year it is estimated that there were over six thousand fallures, with debts amounting to nearly three hundred million of dollars. number of failures for the first eighty-five days of the present year is set down at 1,495, with thirty million six hundred thirty-nine thousand dollars debts. Putting down in round numbers the whole number of failures, large and small, during the last year and up to the present date, at 10,000, it may fairly be assumed that out of the 100,000 persons who have subscribed petitions in favor of a general bankrupt law, at least 90,000 are creditors. There can be no more conclusive fact than

this of the progress which this question has

made in public opinion. The fearful commer cial ordeal through which we have lately passed has left in the minds of our people a profound conviction of the necessity of some measure of legislation which will reconcile the conflicting laws of the several States in reference to mercantile failures. This conviction is not new to the sagacious minds of this country. Previous to the Declaration of Independence the different States had laws of their own, which if not all strongly opposed to each other, at least presented such marked differences as to render anything like harmonious action impossible When the Convention which framed the present federal constitution met, these differences of commercial policy and practice were amongst the first subjects that engaged their attention. To impart uniformity to the currency and commerce of the country. they introduced that provision in the constitution under which a power is now claimed to legislate for all the States. Congress recognized the policy of this anticipatory clause by the passage of a couple of bankrupt laws, which were soon again repealed, owing to the fact that the commercial condition and public feeling of the country had not prepared it for their permanent continuance on the statute book. Now that we have passed through several terrible crises, mainly brought about by the absence of legal protection to the fair trader and the honestly disposed debtor, it is universally conceded that our commercial system will never work well until some law of a general character, insuring uniformity of action in cases of mercantile embarrassment, is passed. Were such a law in existence at the present moment much of the doubt and hesitation which prevail in the commercial community would be dissipated, and the capital that is at present locked up in the vaults of the banks, liberated, to the great relief of the community. Nothing, in short, would tend more to the speedy restoration of confidence amongst business men; for in proportion as commercial transactions are rendered certain and unvariable in their operation, it follows that they must multiply in number and importance. The stagnation which is at present observable in all branches of trade is sufficient evidence that there must be some vital principle wanting in our commercial system; for, otherwise, the recuperative powers of the country would ere this have restored business matters to some thing of their former prosperity.

Prepared as the public are by these circumstances for the favorable consideration of a general bankrupt law, it is to be hoped that Congress will no longer delay the considera tion of this question. If the views pro pounded by the partizans of the measure be erroneous, the sooner their delusions are dispelled the better; if, as they contend, it is likely to afford prompt relief from our present difficulties there is no reason why such a valuable reme dial agent should be postponed. Such a mea sure, however, to work good must not be an imperfect one; it must strike direct at the roots of all the difficulties under which we are suffering. In other words, a bankrupt law, to be generally satisfactory, must include all cases of commer cial difficulty, both as regards corporations and individuals. The justice dealt out to the one must be dealt out with as rigid a hand to the other, or the principle of the law will speedily fall into the contempt and disregard which have befallen its predecessors. It will be use less for the members of the present Congress to throw the settlement of this question upon the shoulders of those that are to follow them. It will have to be confronted on some future occasion, when circumstances will not, perhaps, be so favorable for its decision.

GIFT ENTERPRISES AND COMMERCIAL SCHEMES. We have lately had occasion to place the public on their guard against certain swindling operations, under the title of gift enterprises, by which considerable sums of money have been obtained in small amounts from dupes in various parts of the Union. It was not to be expected that combinations so profitable would be confined to works of art, books, jewelry or gold pencils, and accordingly we find that the necessaries as well as the luxuries of life are being made the staple pretexts of these speculations In the stagnation which marks the operations of legitimate trade, of course all sorts of devices will be resorted to by unscrupulous persons, either to find a market for damaged wares or to obtain money on goods which have no existence. Hence the police find plenty of occupation in this peculiar branch of their duties.

Amongst the variety of novel enterprise which signalize the present disturbed and exceptional condition of trade, the great coffee scheme exposed in our columns to-day, is at once, if the statements be true, one of the most ingenious and the most successful. Under the promise of agencies for a West India firm professing to have its headquarters in Georgetown. Demarara, and a branch at the corner of Fulton street and Broadway, the projectors of this scheme have received for remittances of samples of their superior coffee between \$1,500 and \$2,000 within the last few days. Unhappily the police have stepped in to interrupt this prosperous state of things, and the parties have en arrested and are about to be put upon

their trial on the charge of defrauding a large number of persons

Whether these individuals will be able to make out a defence or not, the success which has attended their peculiar manner of doing business proves the facility with which our pubtic are duped by any sort of project which holds out the bope of gain. Moses' gross of green spectacles is, strange as it may appear, not unfrequently surpa-sed in simplicity by Yankee

COMPTROLLER FLAGG AND THE FINANCIAL AP-PAIRS OF THE CITY.-If any evidence was wanting to prove that Comptroller Flagg is entirely incompetent for his office, it is supplied by his own testimony when under cross-examination in the case of Chemung Smith's alleged fraud before the Recorder, a report of which appeared in the HERALD of Saturday, and a continuation of which is given in our columns this morning. There is a certain class of witnesses endowed with cunning and wit enough to baffle counsel by revealing nothing while they seem to be telling a straight story. We had examples of this class in the witnesses who were examined by the Committee of Frauds on the street grading jobs. But Mr. Flagg cannot be put in this cate gory. Ris deficiency to supply information manifestly results from imbecility and dotage. He evidently knows nothing of the mode in which the affairs of his department have been managed; and in his testimony he makes blundering attempt to conceal his ignorancereplying to straightforward questions with equivocal answers. The substance of his evidence is that he does not recollect this or that fact distinctly; he does not know who told him of this fraud or that; he forgets, or he never recollects, to whom he gave bonds for sums amounting to thousands of dollars. He never examined into the legality of the documents he was signing, but took everything for granted. This is a pretty way to manage the city finances. The taxpayers rely upon the Comptroller that the finances shall not be squandered or plundered; yet by the loose manner in which the Comptroler's department has been conducted, some ten millions annually are disbursed, while in fact the service rendered to the city therefor does not cost more than three millions: all the rest is eaten up by corruption and plunder by diffe-

rent parties. The fact is, that the city government is all wrong. All authority should rest in the hands of the Mayer, and he could be held to christ as countability for his acts. While the government is divided into a multitude of independent departments, responsible to no head, nothing can go right. It should be the first duty of the Mayor to appoint young, active, intelligent men to all important offices-men, at least, with physical capacity equal to the labors they undertake, and brains clear enough to comprehend their duties. He should govern them by such a strict rule that the first evidence of misconduct or neglect should be a signal for dismissal at five minutes' notice. Under such a system the city affairs might be properly conducted, and the treasury preserved from the shameless spoliation to which it is now subjected.

# THE LATEST NEWS.

# THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

Two Weeks Later News from Camp Scott-Preparations for a Forward M

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. FORT LEAVENWORTH, K. T., March 29, 1868.

We have news from the Utah army to the 16th Febru ary. Mr. Gerrish, for three years a trader in Salt Lake, and who started from Atchison last year with a train of goods, but thus far sailed to enter the valley, reached the fort to day. He reports the continued good health of the army, and the certain determination of Colonel Johnston to force (if needs be) his way into the city at the earliest New Mexico and Laramie, both of which will reach him about the same time. The contractors Russell and Majors start an ox train of 115 wagons, each of 5,000 pounds capacity, from the latter point the 20th of this month, calculated to reach Fort Bridger in forty days, that is, by the lat of May. As Capt. Marcy leaves New Mexico with his mules and escort by the lat proximo, may be set down that Col. Johnston will resume his ad

Mr. Gerrish reports the grass on the Plains as far vanced now as it was in May of last year, which is wel-come news for horses and cattle. He met. Col. Hoffman's command of four companies and two hundred mule team at a point which will put them two hundred miles from Mr. Gerrish is of opinion that the Mormons, as a body

are not at all disposed to resist the troops, but are de-ceived and led astray by the crafty villain at their head, for whom there is now no redemption.

The officers and troops at Fort Bridger were unres

tingly engaged in preparations for a forward march, for which Providence had blessed them with a very mile winter. If Echo Canen was found to be fortified, a detou Three hundred recruits arrived here a few days since

from New York, most of whom were immediately pushed on to Fort Riley, to fill up a wing of the First Cavalry, posted there for the winter. They were a good looking

The activity at this post for the early starting of th Utah reinforcements is unabated. The quantity of freight shipped this year by the Missouri steamers for government is immense. Much intended for Nebraska City has been stopped at this point.

I MAYETWORTH CITY, March 29, 1888. Seven men arrived here last night from Camp Scot They left there on the 16th ult., and report Colonel John ston's command in good health and spirits. Col. Johnst toid them to report that if provisions were advanced to him in time he had no fear of the Mormona. They think he will have some skirmshes with the Mormous during the early summer, but that he will not attempt any ner ous operations until the arrival of reinforcements from this place. He does not propose to make any attemp to enter Salt Lake City via Echo Canon, bu will march north and see if he can obtain entrance through the Boar River valley. These men ex press the epinion that the Mormons will pursue an active persevering and determined guerrilla warfare, and that will take two or three years to completely subdu them. It will not be very difficult for our army to ad-vance into Great Salt Lake City, but all their provisions will have to be advanced from the States to them at tha place, while the Mormons, enjoying a perfect knowledge of the country, will, with fanatic desperation, fall upon their trains, stampede their cattle, and by every means of irregular warfare exhaust and demoralize the troops. attempts to seduce the soldlers from their duty be wanting

Colonel Johnston's command bears itself courageously though it is subjected to some deprivations; the men are eating an male, which if fat would weigh from ten to twelve hundred pounds, but at present only weigh from three to four bundred pounds. These cattle (oxen) have sometimes to be lifted up to order to be killed. The only apprehensions of Col. Johnston appear to be in regard to his supplies. The men who arrived last night state that the Commissary General at Fort Laramie told them Col. Johnston had written him that he (Coi. Johnston) had supplies sufficient to last his command till the list of May, and not one day longer. Upon the basis of that letter an attempt was being made to send on a train of supplies Col. Johnston as early as possible. Said train will pro-bably have started before this time. There are at Fort Larmie four months' supplies for a command of 3,000. Three cempanies (two companies of the 6th infantry and one of the 7th) will probably leave there to escort the earliest train or trains on to Camp Scott. The four companies (companies F and K of the lateavalry and two compa-nies of the 6th infantry) which left here on the 18th inst. expected to arrive at Fort Laranie in time to accompany

the three companies then at that place in eccorting the first supplies on to Camp Scott, but will probably arrive toe late to do so, though they expect to make Laramie in twenty nine days. They took along with them life government wagons of forage and provisions. Colonel Hoffmann commanded the expedition. He intends to feed full rations of corn until he arrives at Fort Laramie, and trains of corn and other stores for the troops laying on the road between Fort Kearney and Fort Laramie; they could not be got up to Laramie last fall, and it is expected that Colonel Hoffmann will exhaust their contents for his com-mand during his advance. It is expected that Captain Marcy, with his supply of sait and animals from New Mexico, will arrive at Fort Laramie about the time that Colonel Hofmann's four companies do, and that they well then advance together to Camp Scott. Russell & Waddell will start their trains now as soon on

possible. Four of their ox trains will probably start temorrow. The grass is quite green on the prairie, the spring being more than a month earlier than it was last year; so in two or three weeks there will be abundant work can now live on the prairie very well. By the middle or end of April the reinforcements of the Utah army may leave here without any hindance, so far as the grass is concerned. It will not, however, in all probability, start before May.

### KARSAS AFFAIRS.

The New Free State Convention.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SERALO.

LEAVISIMOSTIC CITY, March 26, 1888.

The new Free State Constitutional Convention met here at 7 P. M. yesterday, Jim Lane in the chair. There was nothing before the Convention except some unimportant local business. In this forenoon session of the Convention

local business. In this forenoon session of the Convention the following committees were appointed:—
On Elections—Messrs. Harvey, Knapp, Swallow, Wright, Emery and Coffin.
On Public Institutions—Messrs. Lynde, Munroe, Elliott, Fuller, Torrey, Arny and Stewart.
On Public Deta and Works—Messrs. Davis, F. G. Adams, T. Roberts, Shurtleff, Ashmore, Winans and Root.
On Militia—Messrs. Ritchey, Todd, Reese, Aspy, Maye, May and Woodworth.
On Funance and Taxation—Messrs. Woodworth, Mitchell, Hudson, Griffith, Hatterscheidt, McCauslin and F. G. Adams.

Adams.

On Banks and Currency—Measrs. H. J. Adams, Robertson, Dr. Adams, May, Butler, Perham and Winchell.

On Miscellaneous Maders—Measrs. W. Y. Roberts, Barr, Ritchie, Plumb, Thacher, Wood and Hatterscheids.

On Schedule—Measrs. Soule, Curtis, Hampson, Ander-

Michie, Piumb, Thacher, Wood and Hatterschoidt.
On Schedule—Messrs. Soule, Curtis, Hampson, Anderson, Sheppard, Thacher and Barr.
On Presmble and Bill of Rights—Messrs. Mitchell, Wood, Danford, Griffith, Butler, Miller and Stewart.
On Election Franchise—Messrs. Fletcher, Stewart, Kanzie, Brown, Allen, Johnson and Conway.
On Executive—Messrs. Branscomb, Colton, R. Ewing, Williams, Telfer, Ross and Fletcher.
On Judiciary—Messrs. T. Ewing, Jun., Emery, Plumb, Douglas, Johnson, Ross and McCauslin.
On Jurisprudence—Messrs. Foster, Polycence.

On Judiciary—Meesrs. T. Ewing, Jun., Emery, Plumb, Douglas, Johnson, Rose and McCauslin.
On Jurisprudence—Meesrs. Foster, Pickering, Branscomb, Twombly, L. Fish, Ritchy and Newton.
On Corporations—Measrs. Douglas, Root, Webster, Miler, Danford, Monteith and Foster.
On Amendments—Meesrs. Newton, Baker, Carponier, McCauslin, Wood, Dr. Adams and Goodin.
On Education—Meesrs. Blake, Pillsbury, Walden, Auslin, Fieming, Goodnow and Mitchell.
On Ordinance—Meesrs. Conway, Arny, Beeler, R. M. Fish, McCullough, Scudder and Spriggs.
On Envolument—Meesrs. Goodin, L. Fish, Goodnow, Rose and Griffith.

The Convention met in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Lane

both before and after his election. Members of the Convention say they would never have voted for Lane for the Presidency unless he had pledged himself to resign the office after the first day. The promise he fulfilled on the third. The Convention voted to accept Lane's resig-nation, and then went into a belief for President. On the first, or informal ballot, M. F. Conway received a large majority of all the votes cast and was immediately there-after elected by acclamation. The question of locating the capitol and the manner of obtaining the requisite land upon which to build it, was then taken up and considera-bly discussed. The proposition to appoint three com-mittees to get up a constitution, schedule, &c. was voted down, so the Convention will set some time longer than it was proposed that it should. MARCH 27, 1868.

Several more committees were appointed to day, after which the Convention adjourned till Monday at 9 A. M.

Our Special Washington Despatch.
ANTICIPATED MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT—GENERALS HARNEY AND SMITH GO TO UTAE—THE
SENATE KANSAS BILL—MORALS OF WASHINGTON,

It is stated that the President will submit a message to Congress as soon as the Kansas business is disposed of, with reference to our relations with Spain and Cuba and to other matters affecting our interests on the America

vill be sent to Utah.

There is some reason to expect that the Sepate Kansay bill will ultimately pass the House. Both parties speak confidently, but I have no doubt there is already a change

Last night, at about half past this city, by the hands of rowdies, was committed on the Stoops, a quiet young man, a messenger in the Treasury Department, while walking letsurely along in company with another young man, was shot with a pistol. He died a few minutes afterwards, and before Dr. Duhamel, who was sent for, could reach the spot. Eight or ten men of the fighting club here, called "Swipers," have been arrested, and it is stated that one of the leaders, called Johnson, shat

THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESCRIPTION.

the unfortunate young man. Washington has become the

gress will quickly apply a remedy for this state of

WARRINGTON, April 4, 1868. It has been ascertained from an authentic source that there has been no acceptance, either conditional or uncen-ditional, of volunteers for Uash or other service under the

bill now pending before Congress.

The current rumor that the President designs a reconstruction of the Cabinet is without foundation. The members composing it are known to be harmonicus on the general policy of the administration, and friendly in all their relations.

General Pereifer F Smith has been ordered to Utah, as well as General Harney. The chief command of the Utah army will devolve on the former.

#### News from Albany. ALBANY, April 4, 1858.

Wm. N. Gurney, confined in jail for counterfeiting American coin, made a desperate attempt to escape from jair last night, was discovered after he had made quite A boy ten years of age, named Cullen, was instantly

killed this afternoon, by a tombetone falling on his been The report that the anti-Lecomptonites had nominated John N. Wilder for Mayor, is incorrect. No comination

bas yet been agreed upon.

#### Non-Arrival of the Indian. PORTLAND, Me., April 4-10 P. M. There are as yet no signs of the steamship Indian, now

about due at this port, with Liverpool advices of the 24th of March. She is expected to bring later and highly im portant intelligence from India-perhaps news of the fall

Marketa.

New ORLEANS, April 3, 1856.

The calcs of oction to day were 6,560 bales. Prices still continue irregular, and we continue to quote middling at 11%c. a 11%c. Sugar slightly better; fair to fully fair at oc. a 6%c. Molance has advanced; sales at 3%c. Flour at 34 40. White wheat at 31 10 a 31 113%. Meas perk at 317. Lard, in kegs, at 11%c. Freightla-Otton to Liver pool, 34d. Sterling exchange, 106 a 107. Exchange on New York, % a % per cent discount.

The sales of cotton to day were 2,500 bales, at 11c. for midding, the market closing firm. Sales of the week 18,500 bales. Receipts of the week 11,500 bales, against this port, as compared with last year, 8,300 bales. Stock in port, 100,000 bales.

THE PRESMATIC VACUT LIGHT CONTROVERST .- The telegraphic despatch from Washington, published on Thursday not, to the effect that in the matter of the controver between Thaddens Hyatt and George R. Jackson & Co., the Commissioner of Patents had rendered a decision is favor of the former, we are authorized to state was incorrect, inasmuch as the Commissioner has the subject still under consideration.

A New Comer.—Another comet was discovered at Abo on the 4th of March, in the constellation Ophinchos. At that time it had a dismater of two or three minutes, but was seen with difficulty through a five feet tolescope. Its R. A. Karch J. 16th M. I. was 288 deg. 56 mm. Daily increase. I deg. 56 mm. Daily increase. I deg. 56 mm. Use with the periodical comet discovered at Cambridge observatory on the 4th of January, was again seen there has overning, April 2. As it has now outsined quite a large southern declination, it will some cause to be visible at observatories in corthern latitudes.—Boston Francisco, April 3.